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PATEL, HARESH N	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/764,722	HALLER ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Haresh Patel	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 January 2004*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-27* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *26 January 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *26 January 2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-27 are subject to examination.

Specification

2. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The present title, ... facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions, is too broad and is not sufficient for proper classification of the claimed subject matter. Please see the prior arts used in the rejection that disclose it.

Drawings

3. The figures submitted on 1/26/04 are acknowledged.

Information Disclosure Statement

4. An initialed and dated copy of the applicant's IDS form 1449, paper dated 1/26/04, is attached to the instant Office action.

Claim Objections

5. Claims 2-6, 8-21, 23-26 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claims 2-6 mention, "A method as in", which should be --The method as in--

Claims 8-21 mention, "A system as in", which should be --The system as in--

Claims 23-26 mention, "A computer program device as in", which should be --The computer program device as in--

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

> Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claims 22-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to a non-statutory subject matter. The claims 22-27 contain logic that is not limited to hardware and hence the computer program device is software, which does not fall into any of the statutory categories.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

8. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Abileah et al. 2003/0038336 (Hereinafter Abileah).

9. Referring to claim 1, Abileah discloses a method for facilitating extensible markup language (XML) enabled information management system (IMS) transactions (e.g., col., 2), comprising: receiving at least one XML input request at an IMS connect program (e.g., col., 2); creating an input request byte array from the at least one XML input request within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); and transmitting the input request byte array from the IMS connect program to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 3).

10. Referring to claim 2, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses generating at least one output response byte array within the IMS application program (e.g., col., 2); transmitting the at least one output response byte array to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); and creating an XML output response from the at least one output response byte array within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3).

11. Referring to claim 3, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses transmitting the XML output response to at least one user computer connected to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3).

12. Referring to claim 4, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes a XML processor (e.g., col., 4), and the method further comprises: transmitting the at least one XML input request to a queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 2); retrieving an XML input request control block from the queue header by an XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 2);

invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; invoking a data transformer (e.g., col., 3); parsing and translating the at least one XML input request to create an input request byte array (e.g., col., 3); and transmitting the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 3).

13. Referring to claim 5, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses transmitting the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 3); and at least partially based on the input request byte an-ay, generating an output response byte array (e.g., col., 4).

14. Referring to claim 6, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses transmitting the output response byte array to the queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 4); retrieving an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server within the XML processor; invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); invoking a data transformer; parsing and translating the output response byte array to create an XML output response (e.g., col., 5); and transmitting the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

15. Referring to claim 7, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses a system for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions (e.g., col., 2), comprising: at least one mainframe server(e.g., col., 3); at least one IMS connect program residing in the mainframe server(e.g., col., 3); at least one IMS application program residing in

the mainframe server, the IMS application program responsive to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); wherein the IMS connect program includes logic to: receive at least one XML input request (e.g., col., 4); create an input request byte array from the XML input request; and transmit the input request byte array to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

16. Referring to claim 8, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses at least one XML processor within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); at least one queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3); and at least one XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3).

17. Referring to claim 9, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses an XML initialization routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML initialization routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

18. Referring to claim 10, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML adapter routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

19. Referring to claim 11, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses an XML terminator routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML terminator routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

20. Referring to claim 12, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses comprising: a PL/I transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the PL/I transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

21. Referring to claim 13, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses comprising: a COBOL transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the COBOL transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

22. Referring to claim 14, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses a C transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the C transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

23. Referring to claim 15, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses a message format services (MFS) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the MFS transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

24. Referring to claim 16, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses a high level assembler (HLASM) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the HLASM transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

25. Referring to claim 17, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses a roll-your-own (RYO) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the RYO transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

26. Referring to claim 18, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses an XML metadata interchange (XMI) repository within the mainframe server, the XMI repository being accessible by the MFS transformer (e.g., col., 4).

27. Referring to claim 19, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes an XML processor and at least one data transformer (e.g., col., 2), and the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the XML input request to the queue header; retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header by the XML server (e.g., col., 3); invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the at least one data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

28. Referring to claim 20, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); and at least partially based On the input request byte array, generate an output response byte array (e.g., col., 5).

29. Referring to claim 21, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 2); transmit the output response byte array to the queue header (e.g., col., 3); retrieve an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server; invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the data transformer (e.g., col., 4); parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to a user computer (e.g., col., 4).

30. Referring to claim 22, ABILEAH discloses a computer program device for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions between at least one user computer and at least one IMS application program (e.g., col., 2), the computer program device comprising logic to: receive at least one XML input request from the user computer (e.g., col., 3); create an input request byte array from the XML input request (e.g., col., 3); and transmit the input request byte array to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

31. Referring to claim 23, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: receive at least one output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 4); and create an XML output response from the output response byte array (e.g., col., 4).

32. Referring to claim 24, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: transmit the XML output response the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

33. Referring to claim 25, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: transmit the XML input request to a queue header (e.g., col., 2); retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 3); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to an XML server (e.g., col., 4).

34. Referring to claim 26, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); and receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5).

35. Referring to claim 27, ABILEAH discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: transmit the output response byte array to the queue header; retrieve an output response control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 5); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

36. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Brodsky et al. 2002/0046294 (Hereinafter Brodsky).

37. Referring to claim 1, Brodsky discloses a method for facilitating extensible markup language (XML) enabled information management system (IMS) transactions (e.g., col., 2), comprising: receiving at least one XML input request at an IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); creating an input request byte array from the at least one XML input request within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5); and transmitting the input request byte array from the IMS connect program to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 5.

38. Referring to claim 2, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses generating at least one output response byte array within the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); transmitting the at least one output response byte array to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); and creating an XML output response from the at least one output response byte array within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5).

39. Referring to claim 3, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses transmitting the XML output response to at least one user computer connected to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5).

40. Referring to claim 4, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes a XML processor (e.g., col., 5), and the method further comprises: transmitting the at least one XML input request to a queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 6); retrieving an XML input request control block from the queue header by an XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 6); invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; invoking a data transformer (e.g., col., 6); parsing and translating the at least one XML input request to create an input request byte array (e.g., col., 6); and transmitting the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 6).

41. Referring to claim 5, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses transmitting the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 8); and at least partially based on the input request byte an-ay, generating an output response byte array (e.g., col., 8).

42. Referring to claim 6, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses transmitting the output response byte array to the queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 5); retrieving an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server within the XML processor; invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5); invoking a data transformer; parsing and translating the output response byte array to create an XML output response (e.g., col., 5); and transmitting the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

43. Referring to claim 7, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses a system for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions (e.g., col., 4), comprising: at least one mainframe server(e.g., col., 4); at least one IMS connect program residing in the mainframe server(e.g., col., 3); at least one IMS application program residing in the mainframe server, the IMS application program responsive to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); wherein the IMS connect program includes logic to: receive at least one XML input request (e.g., col., 4); create an input request byte array from the XML input request; and transmit the input request byte array to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

44. Referring to claim 8, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses at least one XML processor within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); at least one queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3); and at least one XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3).

45. Referring to claim 9, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses an XML initialization routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML initialization routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 8).

46. Referring to claim 10, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML adapter routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 8).

47. Referring to claim 11, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses an XML terminator routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML terminator routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 8).

48. Referring to claim 12, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses comprising: a PL/I transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the PL/I transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

49. Referring to claim 13, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses comprising: a COBOL transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the COBOL transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

50. Referring to claim 14, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses a C transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the C transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

51. Referring to claim 15, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses a message format services (MFS) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the MFS transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

52. Referring to claim 16, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses a high level assembler (HLASM) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the HLASM transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

53. Referring to claim 17, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses a roll-your-own (RYO) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the RYO transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

54. Referring to claim 18, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses an XML metadata interchange (XMI) repository within the mainframe server, the XMI repository being accessible by the MFS transformer (e.g., col., 8).

55. Referring to claim 19, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes an XML processor and at least one data transformer (e.g., col., 5), and the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the XML input request to the queue header; retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header by the XML server (e.g., col., 5); invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the at least one data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

56. Referring to claim 20, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); and at least partially based On the input request byte array, generate an output response byte array (e.g., col., 5).

57. Referring to claim 21, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 6); transmit the output response byte array to the queue header (e.g., col., 6); retrieve an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server; invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the data transformer (e.g., col., 4); parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to a user computer (e.g., col., 4).

58. Referring to claim 22, BRODSKY discloses a computer program device for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions between at least one user computer and at least one IMS application program (e.g., col., 6), the computer program device comprising logic to: receive at least one XML input request from the user computer (e.g., col., 3); create an input request byte array from the XML input request (e.g., col., 3); and transmit the input request byte array to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

59. Referring to claim 23, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses logic to: receive at least one output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 6); and create an XML output response from the output response byte array (e.g., col., 4).

60. Referring to claim 24, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses logic to: transmit the XML output response the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

61. Referring to claim 25, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses logic to: transmit the XML input request to a queue header (e.g., col., 6); retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 6); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to an XML server (e.g., col., 6).

62. Referring to claim 26, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. BRODSKY also discloses logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 8); and receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 8).

63. Referring to claim 27, BRODSKY discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: transmit the output response byte array to the queue header; retrieve an output response control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 8); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 8).

64. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chiang et al. 2004/0021292 (Hereinafter Chiang).

65. Referring to claim 1, Chiang discloses a method for facilitating extensible markup language (XML) enabled information management system (IMS) transactions (e.g., col., 2), comprising: receiving at least one XML input request at an IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); creating an input request byte array from the at least one XML input request within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5); and transmitting the input request byte array from the IMS connect program to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 5.

66. Referring to claim 2, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses generating at least one output response byte array within the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); transmitting the at least one output response byte array to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); and creating an XML output response from the at least one output response byte array within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5).

67. Referring to claim 3, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses transmitting the XML output response to at least one user computer connected to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5).

68. Referring to claim 4, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes a XML processor (e.g., col., 5), and the method further comprises: transmitting the at least one XML input request to a queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 6); retrieving an XML input request control block from the queue header by an XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 6); invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; invoking a data transformer (e.g., col., 6); parsing and translating the at least one XML input request to create an input request byte array (e.g., col., 6); and transmitting the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 6).

69. Referring to claim 5, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses transmitting the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 8); and at least partially based on the input request byte an-ay, generating an output response byte array (e.g., col., 8).

70. Referring to claim 6, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses transmitting the output response byte array to the queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 5); retrieving an output response control block from the queue

header by the XML server within the XML processor; invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 5); invoking a data transformer; parsing and translating the output response byte array to create an XML output response (e.g., col., 5); and transmitting the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

71. Referring to claim 7, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses a system for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions (e.g., col., 4), comprising: at least one mainframe server(e.g., col., 4); at least one IMS connect program residing in the mainframe server(e.g., col., 3); at least one IMS application program residing in the mainframe server, the IMS application program responsive to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); wherein the IMS connect program includes logic to: receive at least one XML input request (e.g., col., 4); create an input request byte array from the XML input request; and transmit the input request byte array to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

72. Referring to claim 8, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses at least one XML processor within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); at least one queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3); and at least one XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3).

73. Referring to claim 9, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses an XML initialization routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML initialization routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 8).

74. Referring to claim 10, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML adapter routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 8).

75. Referring to claim 11, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses an XML terminator routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML terminator routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 8).

76. Referring to claim 12, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses comprising: a PL/I transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the PL/I transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

77. Referring to claim 13, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses comprising: a COBOL transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the COBOL transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

78. Referring to claim 14, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses a C transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the C transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

79. Referring to claim 15, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses a message format services (MFS) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the MFS transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

80. Referring to claim 16, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses a high level assembler (HLASM) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the HLASM transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

81. Referring to claim 17, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses a roll-your-own (RYO) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the RYO transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 8).

82. Referring to claim 18, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses an XML metadata interchange (XMI) repository within the mainframe server, the XMI repository being accessible by the MFS transformer (e.g., col., 8).

83. Referring to claim 19, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes an XML processor and at least one data transformer (e.g., col., 5), and the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the XML input request to the queue header; retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header by the XML server (e.g., col., 5); invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke

the at least one data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

84. Referring to claim 20, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); and at least partially based On the input request byte array, generate an output response byte array (e.g., col., 5).

85. Referring to claim 21, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 6); transmit the output response byte array to the queue header (e.g., col., 6); retrieve an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server; invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the data transformer (e.g., col., 4); parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to a user computer (e.g., col., 4).

86. Referring to claim 22, CHIANG discloses a computer program device for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions between at least one user computer and at least one IMS application program (e.g., col., 6), the computer program device comprising logic to: receive at least one XML input request from the user computer (e.g., col., 3); create an input request byte

array from the XML input request (e.g., col., 3); and transmit the input request byte array to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

87. Referring to claim 23, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses logic to: receive at least one output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 6); and create an XML output response from the output response byte array (e.g., col., 4).

88. Referring to claim 24, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses logic to: transmit the XML output response the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

89. Referring to claim 25, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses logic to: transmit the XML input request to a queue header (e.g., col., 6); retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 6); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to an XML server (e.g., col., 6).

90. Referring to claim 26, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. CHIANG also discloses logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to an

IMS application program (e.g., col., 8); and receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 8).

91. Referring to claim 27, CHIANG discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. ABILEAH also discloses logic to: transmit the output response byte array to the queue header; retrieve an output response control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 8); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 8).

92. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ho et al. 2004/0111464 (Hereinafter Ho).

93. Referring to claim 1, Ho discloses a method for facilitating extensible markup language (XML) enabled information management system (IMS) transactions (e.g., col., 2), comprising: receiving at least one XML input request at an IMS connect program (e.g., col., 2); creating an input request byte array from the at least one XML input request within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); and transmitting the input request byte array from the IMS connect program to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 3).

94. Referring to claim 2, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses generating at least one output response byte array within the IMS application program

(e.g., col., 2); transmitting the at least one output response byte array to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); and creating an XML output response from the at least one output response byte array within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3).

95. Referring to claim 3, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses transmitting the XML output response to at least one user computer connected to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3).

96. Referring to claim 4, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes a XML processor (e.g., col., 4), and the method further comprises: transmitting the at least one XML input request to a queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 2); retrieving an XML input request control block from the queue header by an XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 2); invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; invoking a data transformer (e.g., col., 3); parsing and translating the at least one XML input request to create an input request byte array (e.g., col., 3); and transmitting the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 3).

97. Referring to claim 5, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses transmitting the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 3); and at least partially based on the input request byte an-ay, generating an output response byte array (e.g., col., 4).

98. Referring to claim 6, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses transmitting the output response byte array to the queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 4); retrieving an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server within the XML processor; invoking an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 4); invoking a data transformer; parsing and translating the output response byte array to create an XML output response (e.g., col., 5); and transmitting the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

99. Referring to claim 7, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses a system for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions (e.g., col., 2), comprising: at least one mainframe server(e.g., col., 3); at least one IMS connect program residing in the mainframe server(e.g., col., 3); at least one IMS application program residing in the mainframe server, the IMS application program responsive to the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); wherein the IMS connect program includes logic to: receive at least one XML input request (e.g., col., 4); create an input request byte array from the XML input request; and transmit the input request byte array to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

100. Referring to claim 8, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses at least one XML processor within the IMS connect program (e.g., col., 3); at least one queue header within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3); and at least one XML server within the XML processor (e.g., col., 3).

101. Referring to claim 9, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses an XML initialization routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML initialization routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

102. Referring to claim 10, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses an XML adapter routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML adapter routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

103. Referring to claim 11, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses an XML terminator routine within the IMS connect program; wherein the XML terminator routine is invocable by the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

104. Referring to claim 12, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses comprising: a PL/I transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the PL/I transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

105. Referring to claim 13, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses comprising: a COBOL transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the COBOL transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

106. Referring to claim 14, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses a C transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the C transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

107. Referring to claim 15, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses a message format services (MFS) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the MFS transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

108. Referring to claim 16, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses a high level assembler (HLASM) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the HLASM transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

109. Referring to claim 17, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses a roll-your-own (RYO) transformer within the IMS connect program; wherein the RYO transformer is invocable by the XML adapter routine (e.g., col., 4).

110. Referring to claim 18, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses an XML metadata interchange (XMI) repository within the mainframe server, the XMI repository being accessible by the MFS transformer (e.g., col., 4).

111. Referring to claim 19, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses wherein the IMS connect program includes an XML processor and at least one data

transformer (e.g., col., 2), and the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the XML input request to the queue header; retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header by the XML server (e.g., col., 3); invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the at least one data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to the XML server (e.g., col., 4).

112. Referring to claim 20, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5); and at least partially based On the input request byte array, generate an output response byte array (e.g., col., 5).

113. Referring to claim 21, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses wherein the IMS connect program further includes logic to: receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 2); transmit the output response byte array to the queue header (e.g., col., 3); retrieve an output response control block from the queue header by the XML server; invoke the XML adapter routine; invoke the data transformer (e.g., col., 4); parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to a user computer (e.g., col., 4).

114. Referring to claim 22, HO discloses a computer program device for facilitating XML enabled IMS transactions between at least one user computer and at least one IMS application

program (e.g., col., 2), the computer program device comprising logic to: receive at least one XML input request from the user computer (e.g., col., 3); create an input request byte array from the XML input request (e.g., col., 3); and transmit the input request byte array to an IMS application program (e.g., col., 4).

115. Referring to claim 23, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses logic to: receive at least one output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 4); and create an XML output response from the output response byte array (e.g., col., 4).

116. Referring to claim 24, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses logic to: transmit the XML output response the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

117. Referring to claim 25, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses logic to: transmit the XML input request to a queue header (e.g., col., 2); retrieve an XML input request control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 3); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the XML input request to create an input request byte array; and transmit the input request byte array to an XML server (e.g., col., 4).

118. Referring to claim 26, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses logic to: transmit the input request byte array from the XML server to an IMS

application program (e.g., col., 5); and receive an output response byte array from the IMS application program (e.g., col., 5).

119. Referring to claim 27, HO discloses the claimed limitations as rejected above. HO also discloses logic to: transmit the output response byte array to the queue header; retrieve an output response control block from the queue header (e.g., col., 5); invoke an XML adapter routine; invoke a data transformer; parse and translate the output response byte array to create an XML output response; and transmit the XML output response to the user computer (e.g., col., 5).

Conclusion

Multiple references are used for the rejections to demonstrate that several references disclose the broadly claimed subject matter of the claims.

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn, can be reached at (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Haresh Patel

Haresh Patel

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